



MAP EXPLANATION

Active Faults

1906 C

.....?

Faults considered to have been active during Holocene time and to have a relatively high potential for surface rupture; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

- These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning points so as to define special studies zone segments.
- Seaward projection of zone boundary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES

Delineated in compliance with
Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code
(Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act)

Pechanga Quadrangle

REVISED OFFICIAL MAP

Effective: January 1, 1990

James L. Davis

State Geologist

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Reaching Quadrangle

Kennedy, M.P., 1977, Recency and character of faulting along the Elsinore fault zone in southern Riverside County, California: California Division of Mines and Geology Special Report 131, 12 p.

Saul, R.B., 1978, Elsinore fault zone, south Riverside County, California: California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-79 and Geology Fault and supplements (unpublished).

Wills, C.J., 1986, Ground cracks in Wolf and Temecula Valleys, Riverside County: Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-196 (unpublished).

For additional information on faults in this map area, the rationale used for zoning, and additional references consulted, refer to unpublished Fault Evaluation Reports on file at regional offices of DMG.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all faults that have the potential for surface fault rupture, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
- 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
- 3) The identification and location of these faults are based on the best available data. However, the quality of data used is varied. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for the geologic site investigations (special studies) required under Chapter 7.5 of Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code.